

# Confusion Rules School of Engineering

Confusion still rules in the School of Engineering, as a result of Dr. Best's unilateral move last Tuesday (the removal of the Director of the School of Engineering).

Students were upset. Faculty was confused. Some classes were cancelled for lack of students. In a word, it was a hectic week.

A series of meetings were held by the students in the School.

Dr. A.S. Tombalakian told us his story of how Dr. Best

tried to force a letter of removal on him and, failing to do so, detailed G. Clarke, Assistant to the President, to follow him "to his home if necessary" to make him sign for the letter.

Then students asked for an audience with Dr. Best. Thursday, he came down to "shed some light and give answers to questions students wanted to ask."

He was questioned on issues like accreditation, lab equipment, and the most important

issue, the removal of the Director.

Some typical answers that Dr. Best gave were "I am very much interested myself in accreditation", "I did this for the best interest of the School" "I do not wish to discuss the reasons of the removal of the Director."

He said he took this action after long consultations with people on and off campus. He did not consult the Board of Governors, the Senate or most of the faculty in the School of

Engineering.

In a word, he came down to give explanations, but left without giving any answers.

Dr. Best also mentioned that he wished he'd made such a move back in the fall when he assumed his office. He had met Dr. Tombalakian only once to that point, which, apparently, gave him enough reason to remove the Director.

Later Dr. Best revealed that he had used a document giving him powers to dismiss academic directors. After much inves-

tigation, it was found that Best referred to a document created by past-president Monahan that was not passed. Then Best stated he used another document, but refused to reveal what or where it was.

"It is very apparent that Best is not giving any answers; apparently he does not have any answers," said one disgruntled engineer.

"Students are fed up with the present situation. They want answers and they want them immediately."

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Trying to learn what's going on in the world by reading newspapers...

is like trying to tell time by looking at the second hand of a watch.

-Ben Hetch

Laurentian University's

Student Newspaper

Thursday, March 30, 1978

Sudbury Ontario

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## LAMBDA

volume 16

number 24



"There is a LAMBDA Election, today!"

## Evaluations Reinstated and Improved

Course evaluations are once again upon us as our opportunity to assess the performance and effectiveness of the faculty. During the next two weeks, students from various schools and departments will be bringing the questionnaire to your classes to be filled out. This questionnaire is much simplified from last year's version. Thus it will be much easier to fill out. Its value however, is much greater than in past years thus it is essential that you give it your attention.

The questionnaire is made up of fifteen questions which allows you to judge the effectiveness of your prof as well as the value of what he/she is teaching. The ability to obtain promotions, tenure,

and even determining whether or not they get tenure. It also effects what course's the professors are going to teach next year.

This evaluation then is very important to both you and your professor. If you want a university with the best possible professors then this is the best way of doing something about it. Think about it... then fill in the form.

The results from this questionnaire, along with affecting these mentioned, will be published for students by September thus giving a clear indication of the students assessment of professors from this year. This will assist you in choosing courses you enrol in, next year.

## Sudbury 2001 Can They Bury The Hatchet?

There is an apparent, if mild, sense of optimism among some of the participants of Sudbury's 2001 Committee. Elmer McVey, President of Sudbury and District Labour Council said the Government has demonstrated it will allow Free Enterprise to do whatever it wants. "We (in Sudbury) can't do anything about immediate economic problems. What we need is long range planning. This, hopefully, is what the 2001 Conference will provide. As for INCO and Falconbridge involvement, it isn't important."

John Rodriguez, New Democratic Party, NDP, MP for Nickel Belt said that the role of 2001 is to point out ways to diversify the local economy then bring this information to the federal and provincial governments. "Local enterprises and labour do not have the financial resources to diversify the regional economic base," he said.

It will be up to area provincial and federal politicians to keep the issue alive in government houses. They, through control of D.R.E.E. (Department of Regional Economic Expansion, federally controlled) and power (Ontario Hydro, provincially controlled, are the only bodies that can supply incentive for big investors. The area politicians will have to elicit government response", he said.

When questioned on the involvement of INCO and Falconbridge in 2001, Rodriguez answered: "those bastards have had an opportunity to put bucks into Sudbury" for a long time. There has been no erasing of ideological differences between business and labour. They (INCO and Falconbridge) are involved as members of the Sudbury

Chamber of Commerce," Rodriguez ended. Both companies hold seats on the 2001 Committee.

Steve Amsel, Communist Party candidate for the federal Riding of Sudbury, stated this on the matter:

"When the original Sudbury Committee was formed, nothing seemed to make more sense. It was what seemed to be one of the most practical ways to fight layoffs in the mining industry....However, out of misguided reasoning, they have decided to invite the participation of representatives of INCO and Falconbridge, the two multinationals which are at the root cause of our present crisis."

Government involvement was also condemned. The Davis government's rejection of the Select Committees' proposals is but one indication of its preparedness to do nothing for the Basin, Amsel stated.

"It is unfortunate that this tripartite, three ring circus has the endorsement of our local Labour Council, Local 6500 USWA and Mine-Mill Local 598. I am certain they want the best deal possible for the laid off workers; therefore it would seem appropriate at this time to withdraw their support from the upcoming conference. Instead, they should combine their energies to organize a real fight-back committee. This committee should include representation from the New Democratic Party, the Communist Party and interested community groups."

"There has been much talk lately about Human Rights. Is it not a basic Human Right to have a job?"

Maureen Louma from the Sudbury 2001 office said that INCO and Falconbridge were

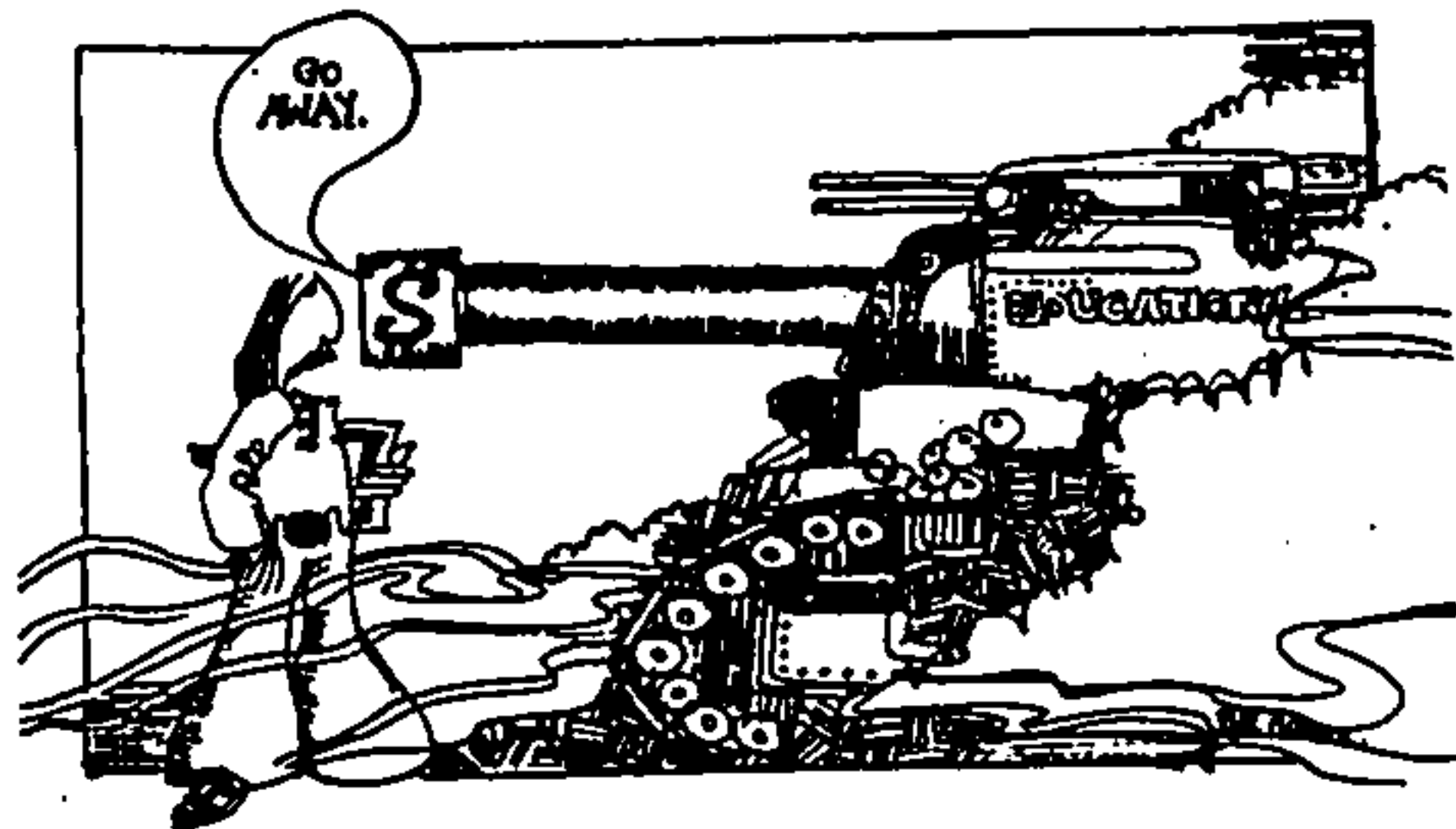
instrumental in founding the Sudbury Committee which formed 2001. They were the think tanks behind the whole thing", she added.

Sid Forester, of INCO's Public Relations department, would not comment on the company's involvement in 2001. He used the term "interested onlookers" then ended by saying that a comment at this time would not be "fair ball".

Jack Gignac, President of Mine, Mill Local 598, said that there are a lot of illusions about what 2001 will accomplish. However, basic issues could be determined; issues like what the real problems are in Sudbury and how much effort it will take to solve them.. "It should be a very sobering experience," he added.

On the topic of INCO and Falconbridge's involvement, Gignac said the conference could not really do without them since they are the largest economic interests in the area. Gignac added that their involvement is not bad unless the influence they exert places them at an advantage or absolves them of responsibility.

Michael Atkins, 2001 Committee member and Publisher of Northern Life said "a conference is a conference. It will bring together a number of expert people to look for Sudbury's alternatives." The country is an economic disaster due to government economic policies of sand. 2001 is seeking much needed change. People should leave the rhetoric at the door. As for INCO and Falconbridge involvement, they are taking part at the request of the two major unions, Mine Mill and United Steelworkers," Atkins concluded.





# Sudbury 2001

## A Conference on Economic Development

What follows is a list of events and speakers for our upcoming conference. Undoubtedly there will be some last minute changes but we hope that in reading our Agenda you will get a better idea of the alternatives we are hoping to

explore. Some topics of course are a little more exotic than others but we expect a plan action to emerge from this conference that will stand up in good stead for years to come. If you intend to come to the conference we recommend two

things - 1) Get a ticket awfully soon because they are practically gone. 2) Before you come have a good look at the workshop topics that are offered. We want to get you involved in these areas of discussion and we are propo-

sing a hard day of work so it's helpful to attend a workshop you are particularly interested in.

If you are not going to be attending we'd like you to watch the results of the conference on cable television

the following week so you can get an idea about what we are talking about. We'll let you know next week about times and places for viewing.

In the meantime we hope to see you APRIL 7th and 8th.

### FRIDAY, April 7, 1978

7:00 - 8:00 p.m.  
REGISTRATION - Great Hall, Laurentian University  
8:00 - 10:00 p.m.  
PLENARY SESSION Great Hall, Laurentian University  
Thematic Address  
Mr. Georges McRobie  
"Initiating Development Through Appropriate Technology".  
Dr. Joseph Connell  
"Mobilizing Human Potential for Development".  
10:00 - 12:00 a.m.  
RECEPTION

### SATURDAY, April 8, 1978

7:30 - 8:00 a.m.  
REGISTRATION Foyer of Frazer Auditorium, Laurentian University  
8:00 - 12:00 noon  
NINE CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS  
Frazer Auditorium (lower) -- Workshop 1: Appropriate Technology.  
Frazer Auditorium (upper) -- Workshop 2: High Technology  
Room C-309 -- Workshop 3: New Products and Services  
Room C-205 -- Workshop 4: Venture Capital Organization and Utilization  
Room C-204 -- Workshop 5: Conventional Secondary Sector  
Room C-206 -- Workshop 6: Government Policies  
Room C-112 -- Workshop 7: Conventional Quaternary Sector  
Room C-114 -- Workshop 8: Conventional Tertiary Sector  
Frazer Aud. (upper) -- Workshop 9: Image Improvement  
12:00 - 12:30 COCKTAILS  
12:30 - 2:30  
LUNCHEON SESSION Great Hall and the Pub, Laurentian University  
Thematic Address  
Labour Representatives  
2:30 - 6:00  
PLENARY SESSION Frazer Auditorium, Laurentian University  
1. Summary of Workshops  
2. Agenda for Action  
3. Sudbury 2001 Organization  
6:00 - 7:00  
HAPPY HOUR  
7:00 - 9:00  
DINNER SESSION Great Hall and the Pub, Laurentian University  
Thematic Address  
Honorable Leo E. Bernier  
"Introducing the Premier"  
Premier William G. Davis  
"Observations on the Sudbury Experiment"  
9:00 - 1:00  
ENTERTAINMENT

### SATURDAY, April 8, 1978

#### NINE CONCURRENT WORKSHOPS

WORKSHOP 1: Appropriate Technology: Small Is Beautiful - Frazer Auditorium (lower)  
KEYNOTE SPEAKER  
Georges McRobie, Director Intermediate Technology Development Group  
London, U.K.  
Moderator  
David Patterson, President Local 6500  
United Steelworkers of America  
Panelist 1  
James A. Jerome  
Speaker, House of Commons  
Panelist 2  
Kalmien Kaplansky  
International Labour Office  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Panelist 3  
Peter J. Kenny  
President Neclon Casting Limited  
Rapporteurs  
Marjorie D. Brosseau  
Cambrian College  
James R. Hughes  
Planning and Development Department

WORKSHOP 2: High Technology: Big is not Necessarily Bad - Frazer Auditorium (upper)

KEYNOTE SPEAKER  
Dr. John S. MacDonald, President  
MacDonald Detwiler & Associates Ltd.  
Richmond, B.C.  
Moderator  
Douglas C. Frith,  
Chairman, Regional Council  
Regional Municipality of Sudbury  
Panelist 1  
Alan Murray  
President, Ontario Secondary  
School Teachers Federation  
Toronto, Ontario  
Panelist 2  
John Rodriguez  
Nickel Belt MP  
Panelist 3  
TBA  
Rapporteurs  
Dr. Brian H. Kaye  
Laurentian University  
Joan E. Mantle  
Lasalle Secondary School

WORKSHOP 3: New Products and Services  
Room C-309

KEYNOTE SPEAKER  
Dr. C. J. Michael Cowland, President  
Mitel Corporation  
Kanata, Ontario  
Moderator  
Roy Edey, Executive Secretary  
Sudbury and District Labour Council  
Panelist 1  
David B. Hughes, Entrepreneur  
Thunder Bay, Ontario  
Panelist 2  
Elie W. Martel  
Sudbury East MPP  
Panelist 3  
Dr. Lucien Michaud  
Principal  
University of Sudbury College  
Rapporteurs  
Janet Ferguson  
Planning and Development Department  
Richard H. Walli  
Laurentian University

WORKSHOP 4: Venture Capital Organization and Utilization. Room C-205

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Donald C. Webster, President  
Helix Investments Limited  
Toronto, Ontario  
Moderator  
Jack Gignac, President, Local 598  
Mine, Mill and Smelter  
Workers Union  
Panelist 1  
Harvey C. Branch  
Manager, Venture Capital Investments  
INCO Limited, New York  
Panelist 2  
W. David Clark  
Manager Private Placement Securities  
Mutual Life of Canada, Waterloo, Ontario  
Panelist 3  
Robert Desmarais  
Attorney  
Rapporteurs  
Dr. Hans Strauss  
Laurentian University  
A. Jane Steciuk  
Cambrian College

WORKSHOP 5: Conventional Secondary Sector: Manufacturing Industries. Room C-204

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Lawrence D. Bashe, City Administrator  
Plainfield, N.J.  
Moderator  
Dr. Henry B. M. Best  
President  
Laurentian University  
Panelist 1  
A. H. (Bud) Debenham  
President, Debenham Investments Limited  
Toronto, Ontario  
Panelist 2  
Floyd Laughren  
Nickel Belt MPP  
Panelist 3  
Georges W. Melnychuk,  
President-General Manager  
Red Valve Canada, Inc.  
Rapporteurs  
Dorothy M. Pringle  
Laurentian University  
Mel. J. W. Soucie  
Chief, Economic Services Branch  
Canada Employment & Immigration  
Commission

WORKSHOP 6: Government Policies - Room C-206

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Frank S. Miller  
Minister of Natural Resources  
Province of Ontario, Toronto  
Moderator  
Brian Seville, President  
Sudbury & District Chamber of Commerce  
Panelist 1  
Tom Campbell  
Deputy Minister  
Ministry of Northern Affairs, Toronto  
Panelist 2  
Dr. Charles H. Forsyth  
Minister, St. Andrew's United Church  
Panelist 3  
Leo LaSorsa, President  
Sudbury Real Estate Board  
Rapporteurs  
Collette R. Desmarais  
Community Nutritionist  
Oiva W. Saarinen  
Laurentian University

WORKSHOP 7: Conventional Quaternary Sector: Role of Ideas - Room C-112

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Dr. Peter Meincke, President Designate  
University of Prince Edward Island  
Charlottetown, P.E.I.  
Moderator  
Bill Taylor, Manager, Finance and Control  
Falconbridge Nickel Mines Limited  
Panelist 1  
Bud Germa  
Sudbury MPP  
Panelist 2  
H. Carl Klauk  
President, Organic Recycling Inc.  
Holland Landing, Ontario  
Rapporteurs  
Mary M. Conroy  
Author  
David W. Gillingham  
Laurentian University

WORKSHOP 8: Conventional Tertiary Sector: Service Industries - Room C-114

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

James G. Conrad, Executive Director  
Committee for an Independent Canada  
Ottawa, Ontario  
Moderator  
Mitchell R. Spiegel, President  
Acme Building & Construction Limited  
Panelist 1  
G. H. Gilchrist  
Area Supervisor for Northeastern Ontario  
United Steelworkers of America  
Panelist 2  
James E. Kramer  
President, Florida Worm Growers Inc.  
Orlando, Florida  
Panelist 3  
Frank Meawasige  
President, Woodland Studios  
Cutler, Ontario  
Rapporteurs  
Enid V. Barnett  
Laurentian University  
Roger J. Brule  
Ministry of Education

WORKSHOP 9: Image Improvement - Frazer Auditorium (upper)

#### KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Karl Dean, Retired Director  
U.S. Bureau of Mines  
Salt Lake City, Utah  
Moderator  
James K. Gordon, Mayor  
City of Sudbury  
Panelist 1  
Dr. Gerard M. Courtin  
Laurentian University  
Panelist 2  
William Fryer  
Consultant  
Landscape Architecture  
Panelist 3  
Tom H. Peters  
Agriculturist  
INCO Metals Company  
Rapporteurs  
William E. Lautenbach  
Planning and Development Department  
Lindy Smith  
Member of the Executive  
University Women's Club

### SUDBURY 2001 CONFERENCE WORKSHOP KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

Friday evening: Keynote Speaker 8:00 - George McRobie  
"Initiating Development Through Appropriate Technology"

Director, Intermediate Technology Development Group, London, U.K. Co-founder with E.F. Schumacher of the above group. Founding father of the appropriate technology movement in the world. International consultant. Principal spokesperson on appropriate technology in the world.

9:15 - Dr. Joseph Connell  
"Mobilizing Human Potential for Development"

A past president of the Ontario Teachers Federation and the International Men's Club. Joe Connell is an internationally known lecturer who averages more than 100 speaking engagements a year. He has spoken in all provinces of Canada and in all states in the United States. He is a professor at the University of Waterloo and continues as a consultant to industry and other groups personal development.

Saturday Luncheon Speaker - Lyn Williams  
"Labour's Role in Economic Development"

Now the International Secretary for the United Steelworkers of America in Pittsburgh, Pa. Lynn Williams was born in Springfield, Ontario in 1924. Lynn Williams joined the Steelworkers in 1947 with Local 2900 at the John Inglis plant in Toronto. Since then he has held a number of positions with the union and the Canadian Labour Congress, including a term as vice president of the Congress in 1973. Mr. Williams has served on the Board of Governors of the University of Toronto and in 1973 was elected Director of District Six of the United Steelworkers of America.

Saturday evening 7:00 - Speaker Premier William Davis  
"Observations on the Sudbury Experiment"

The Premier has been apprised of the efforts of the Sudbury Committee over the past few months and has met with representatives of the Sudbury Committee on two occasions. He has expressed a keen interest in the co-operation of key interest groups in the Sudbury region to come to grips with our economic problems and will be speaking on the role his government will be playing in seeking alternatives to recent economic setbacks.



## WELCOME TO OUR NIGHTMARE

This Monday that foolish or fortunate few who newly obtained positions on next year's SGA Council will get their first taste of one of life's rarer aggravations. At 5:00 p.m. in the Senate Chambers, the old Council will depart, leaving some of the mess they helped create for the uninitiated to correct.

Lest one think this is a standard "politicians of the student breed are four levels down on the food chain" creation, let us rattle a few of the more infamous skeletons in the SGA closet.

A little over a year ago, SGA Secretary Kathy Lindsay borrowed \$1,000 from the SGA to help purchase her new car. This, as the story goes, was ratified at a Council meeting last year, although this year's councillors can either not remember that occasion, or have been unable to substantiate it. Since that time, not a penny of the money has been repaid.

Now we are told that, with rare audacity, a councillor is preparing a motion to forgive the loan (or parts of it) and add benefits to the Secretary's salary, in lieu of a wage hike.

**A WAGE HIKE???** The Secretary is also the SGA Business Manager, responsible for that Office's correspondence, documentation, and financial records. Unfortunately, records for activities predating the last year are fragmentary or non-existent, despite the fact that the same Secretary has been in the employ of the SGA for a number of years.

Among the things missing from those records? An explanation as to why the expenses of selling Gray Coach bus tickets last year were \$1,500 greater than revenues. There is no record of tickets left unsold in the SGA Office (such tickets being eligible for sale back to the Company); just a hole in the SGA bank account.

Lest anyone think that only one person has a failing in accountability, the new Council might be interested in hearing why SGA President Pat Legris' recent trip to Ottawa cost \$200 for a day and a half's absence. (Most of us are hard pressed to find that amount per month).

The expense that Laurentian's attendance at conferences creates is going to be but one of the financial areas the new SGA Council will have to study very shortly. There is a very real possibility that the number of students attending Laurentian this year could decline by as many as 500. That would reduce the SGA's budget to \$35,000, an amount, strangely enough, that this year covered only "fixed costs" like presidential and secretarial salaries. Based on this year's budget, \$35,000 means that the SGA will barely be able to keep its own office open next year, while being totally unable to use funds to sponsor and subsidize SGA activities (conferences, meetings, winter carnivals, clubs and organizations, pubs, Lambda, ouch).

If the SGA is going to serve any purpose at all next year, then they're going to take a look into the incorporation issue; justifiable in the long run, perhaps, but awfully expensive.

Looking forward with typical boundless optimism, how about a quote from the Who's Peter Townsend: "Say hello to the new boss; just the same as the old boss." We won't get fooled again?

## A MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

### HELLO PLEBS:

This is a word from the office down on Student Street, you know the place that is next to God, if you haven't guessed by now you should. It's from that individual you elected last year at this time, you know the one every one calls the flunky, you know the one people dump on when the going gets tough well this lad is now turning the reins of power over to a new flunky; one you can dump on, a new one even (that includes our so called newspaper too!)

Well our change over meeting takes place Monday April 3rd. At that time, power will change from one council and its executive to the newly elected executive and its council.

The decisions that moment forward shall be theirs and theirs alone - and you know what - they will even have to take the (blame) I mean the responsibility for those decisions.

Among those, will be an act of incorporation that I have pushed for, but due to the inability of some members of council to see past their noses, or to trust in the wisdom and decision making of certain people, namely myself and executive, we have been held up. It is amazing how many people are great decision makers around the table yet never give one iota to what takes place in the daytoday business of running a students' organization.

Another matter of which they shall contend with will be the newspaper. Some gains

have been made with that nightmare, hopefully more shall be made with a new council and a new order in the newspaper as of March 30th this year. John didn't do all that bad considering what he had to work with. It all seems wasted, doesn't it John?

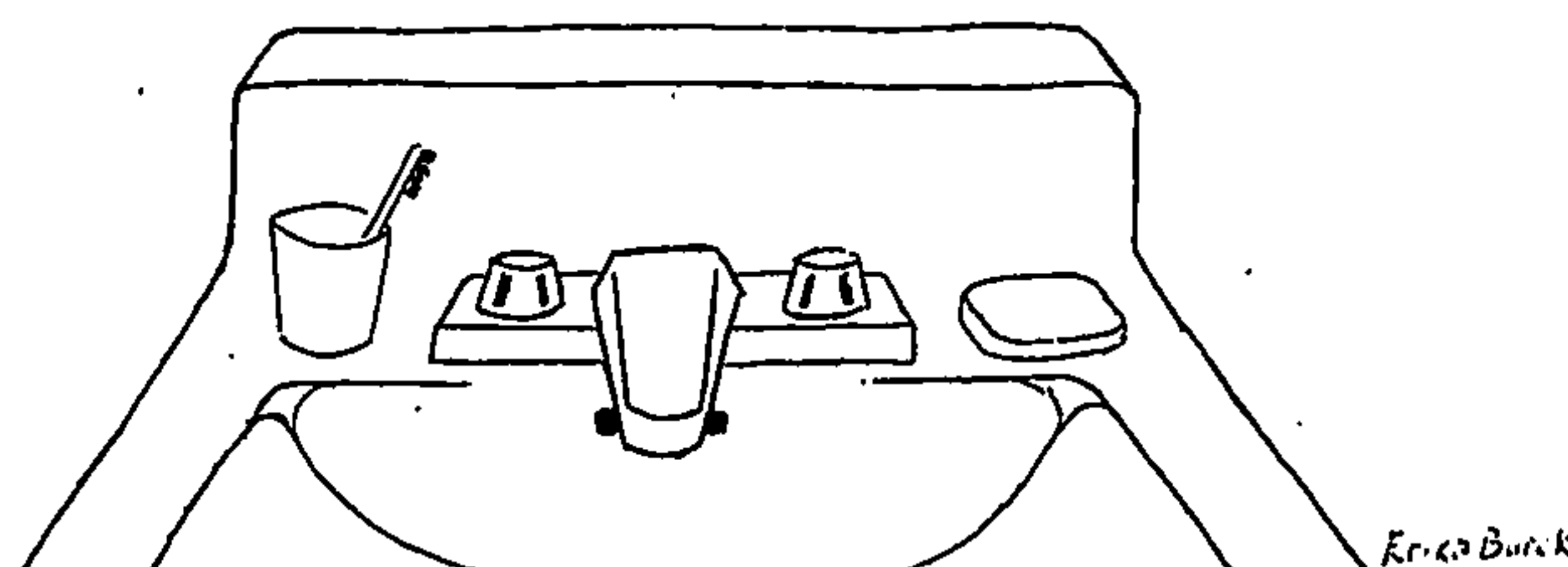
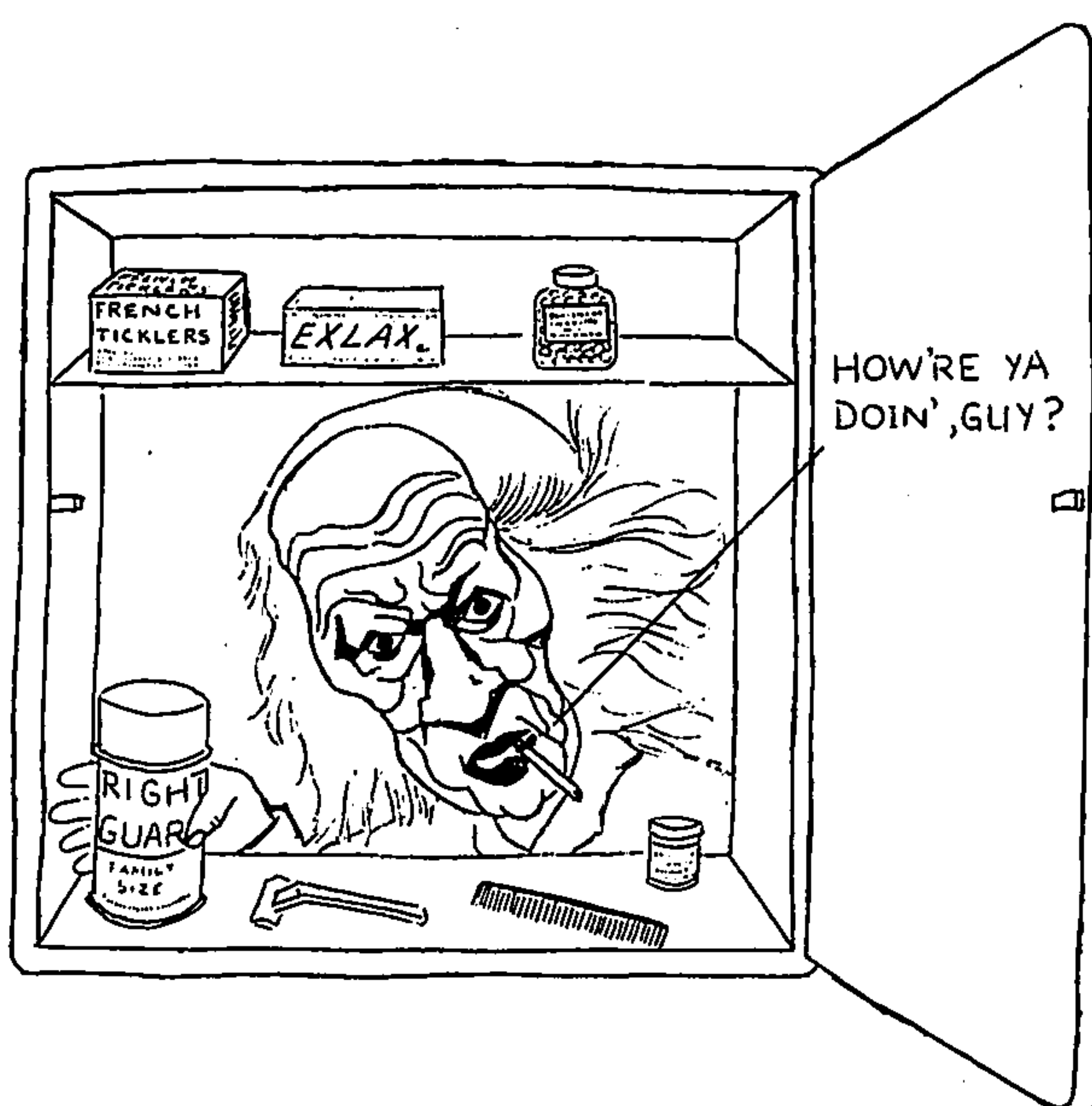
A number of things this year have been accomplished. A long term plan from the students has been submitted and discussed with the long term planning committee. This was done in order to ensure that student input will be there when planning is taking place.

Liaison between AEF & SGA this year has been excellent, the first time in years. Due to some level headed people in AEF's organization this was accomplished. I hope this is maintained this year; it will be up to the presidents of the two organizations to see that this take place.

I suggest that students take a hard look at the new loans and grant program from the Ontario government. I don't think people understand fully the ramifications of the new policy. Information will be available shortly at the Student Awards Office.

Well, nuf said now, I shall be watching, watching especially those who had violent criticisms of things done this year, most of them appear to be in positions of decision making this year. I shall be interested to see if they can improve their lot. I have serious doubts but I hope they prove me wrong; yet I get this gut feeling....

PAT LEGRIS



THE NEW NEIGHBOUR

## Ameliorating Canada's Economic Prospects

DEAR EDITOR:

Many proposals have been advanced for solving Canada's formidable economic problems, but all have been based on such questionable economic concepts as nationalization and increased tariffs. As an economics student, I would like to propose a strategy firmly grounded in the accepted economic principle of comparative advantage.

Basically, the theory of comparative advantage states that countries should specialize in the products they produce most efficiently. What, then, are the most efficient sectors in the Canadian economy?

The answer is straightforward. We need only single out the sectors which have shown the most growth, and concentrate on them. Obviously the first products are bureaucracy and red tape. Few countries in the world have witnessed such a rapid expansion of bureaucratic bungling. And, what is more, there is a market for these goods! After all, why should Germany and Japan have to make do with so few paper shufflers when we have plenty to spare? These same countries could be the targets of our other exports. Inflation, unemployment, balance of payments deficits and de facto devaluations are all products which Canada has become known to produce better than almost any other country. Why should we be greedy? Why should Germany have to scrape by only 3 per cent

inflation and unemployment when we can easily spare a few percentage points of ours? Why should poor Japan be deprived of balance of payments deficits and devaluations when we have them almost every week? Why, the poor Japanese have almost forgotten what a trade deficit looks like? Thus, the stimulation of these export industries would not only cure our economic problems, but also introduce some variety into our trading partners' dull,

humdrum existence of perpetual trade surpluses, strong currencies, low inflation and full employment. The deficits in goodwill alone be enormous!

Now, you may well be thinking: "It all sounds fine in theory, but would it actually work in practice?" This is indeed a good question. I can only reply: Does the government's present policy make any more sense?

TERRY URSACKI

## Senate Views

by Tim Moyle

Here I come for the last time as Senate News, folks. It's been fun, and I hope to see you in a different forum next year. However, down to business.

Our Senate meeting, which was delayed from March 16, was held on Tuesday the 21st. The meeting was long and fairly uneventful, marked only by two important issues. Among these was the decision to hold student course evaluations. This was accomplished only after much deliberation and hard work. It is hoped that all concerned will give the brief moment needed to fill these forms out honestly and correctly. Your decision affects whether or not a Prof is granted promotion, tenure, or even re-hired, so it deserves some attention. The form, this year, is greatly simplified from previous years so it is no hardship to fill it out correctly.

The second item dealt with the curriculum committee.

This committee was instructed to look for duplication of courses. The committee's criterion was to determine if a course is being taught in its "natural habitat". The engineers were represented at the meeting by Vatche Minasian who stated his constituents felt this move was not in their best interests. Please note, however that the curriculum committee was instructed only to look for duplications and report its findings to Senate. Thus the committee has no need for doom and gloom prophets who say this will "kill" any given department. As long as this mentality persists, these horror stories might happen; however, if one looks at the whole picture, including the instructions to the curriculum committee, one would see that there is no need for panic.

On that note, I will close the column for this year. and I wish the best for all.



# Liberals Exploited "October Crisis"

No other series of events has ever had an effect on the Canadian nation as did the October Crisis of 1970.

From kidnapping to political assassination to the suspension of civil liberties following the implementation of the War Measures Act, Canada was thrust into the dark reality of political terrorism.

The events of that October have also unquestionably played a major role in the development of the Quebec which exists today. But how much has that development been manipulated by the governmental actions of prime minister Pierre Trudeau and Quebec premier Robert Bourassa?

In retrospect, it appears evident that there were many misunderstandings and overreactions on the part of government leaders. As governments have a knack of

doing in crisis situations, panic seemed to motivate political reaction to the terrorists. But were there other reasons behind the introduction of the War Measures?

It was on the morning of Oct. 5, 1970, when two armed men arrived at the home of the British trade commissioner in Montreal, James Richard (Jasper) Cross, and abducted him from his wealthy Westmount home.

A few hours later, the men identified themselves as members of the FLQ (Front de Liberation du Quebec), an urban terrorist group responsible for armed robberies and bombings in the 1960s.

The kidnapping of Cross did not immediately alarm the provincial Liberal government. In fact, premier Robert Bourassa decided not to cancel an economic summit meeting in the United States.

Conditions for Cross' release, as delivered through communiques to radio stations included publicity for their political manifesto, a "voluntary tax" of \$500,000 to be paid by the Quebec government, the liberation of FLQ members from Quebec jails as "political prisoners" and an aircraft to take kidnappers to Algeria or Cuba.

Five days later, a second cell of the FLQ kidnapped Pierre Laporte, Quebec labour and immigration minister, from in front of his unguarded St. Lambert home. Cabinet solidarity began to split as they could not decide what form of action to follow. In the meantime, the Montreal and Quebec provincial police were having no success in discovering the kidnappers.

On Oct. 16, armed with requests from the Quebec and Montreal governments, the federal government invoked the War Measures Act, a piece of legislation dating to the two world wars. Among other things, it outlawed the FLQ, empowered the police to search without warrant, and provided for arrest and detention without bail.

Hundreds of Quebecois, most of whom were separatist sympathizers, were immediately arrested. Federal troops were brought in to guard property and individuals as a panicky nation tried to unravel the events unfolding in Quebec.

Trudeau told Canadians that night the measures were necessary to prevent an "apprehended insurrection" in Quebec, and that some persons (the FLQ) were planning on destroying Canada's democratic institutions and replacing Quebec's democratically elected government.

He said it was necessary to bring in the armed forces and to suspend civil liberties in order to capture those "who advocate or support the violent overthrow of the democratic system."

Pierre Laporte's body was found the next day in the trunk of the kidnap car on the armed forces base at St. Hubert.

Any question of the necessity of the War Measures was immediately extinguished in the minds of most Canadians. Two months after the event, 87 per cent of all Canadians indicated their approval of the implementation of the War Measures.

James Cross was discovered and freed on Dec. 3, 58 days after being kidnapped. His abductors were flown to Cuba in exchange for his release.

On Dec. 27, Paul Rose, Francis Simard and Jacques Rose were arrested in a farmhouse 20 miles southwest of Montreal. The three, along with Bernard Lortie, were later charged and convicted of the kidnapping and murder of Laporte.

The greatest crisis in Canada's history ended just as suddenly as it had started. But many questions remain unanswered to this day.

Justice minister John Turner told the House of Commons on Oct. 16 that the full reason behind the government's deci-

sion to implement the War Measures may never be known.

"It is my hope that some day the full details of the intelligence upon which the government acted can be made public, because until that day comes the people of Canada will not be able fully to appraise the course of action which has been taken by the government," he said.

Indeed, almost all federal documents pertaining to the events of that October still retain their "state secret" designation, thus making them unavailable for public scrutiny.

The supposed reason for the government's invocation of the War Measures was revealed in an Oct. 26, 1970 Toronto Star article quoting top-level officials as indicating Trudeau feared that influential Quebecers were planning on replacing Robert Bourassa's government.

"In Ottawa's eyes, such a proposed takeover, no matter how benign or non-violent its perpetrators claimed it would be, could have ended in the destruction of democracy in Quebec," the article said.

"Ottawa is understood to have used this information as part of the process to justify in its own mind that 'a state of insurrection' did exist."

Suddenly the crisis took on a new perspective. According to the article, Trudeau invoked the War Measures Act in order to prevent an influential group of Quebecers from replacing a legitimately-elected government.

Later on, it became known through the media that those involved in the provisional government plot included: Claude Ryan, editor of Le Devoir; Rene Levesque, leader of the Parti Quebecois and the most influential separatist politician in the province; union leaders; academics; members of the PQ, and the president of a Quebec-based co-operative insurance company.

The above named had met at a downtown Holiday Inn in Montreal on Oct. 14 and had drafted a statement urging Bourassa to seek a negotiated solution with the FLQ.

When the War Measures Act was proclaimed, Levesque held a press conference and announced that: "Quebec no longer has a government."

"The bit of country over which we had any control has been swept away by the first hard blow. The Bourassa cabinet has stepped down and is no more than a puppet in the hands of the federal leaders."

For the Liberals in Ottawa, this was enough to convince them of their actions.

Ryan was implicated in the provisional government plot mostly because of suggestions he made to premier Bourassa. As the two had made a habit of doing, Bourassa called Ryan to ask his advice on how to deal with the FLQ. Ryan said he believed that it would be best if: i) Bourassa negotiated with the FLQ, and ii) took other representative leaders of Quebec society into his cabinet.

The importance of the

provisional government plot is not whether it existed or not. Rather, the importance is that supposedly rational and honest politicians in Ottawa, in the midst of a crisis which was rocking the nation, believed it to be true.

After the crisis, it became painfully obvious that the Toronto Star story was a grotesque distortion of actual fact. In the midst of the rumour making, Ryan told his editor to stop mentioning the accusations because "we're not in Hitler's Germany, you know, we're in Canada."

Since it is obvious today that a plot to replace Bourassa's government never existed, why were government members (such as justice minister Turner and labour minister Bryce Mackasey) spreading the rumours?

Ignoring the possibility they had been actually convinced of the plot, which would be highly unlikely considering their responsibilities and backgrounds, only two possible reasons exist: (1) to discredit Ryan, a leading Quebec critic of Trudeau, and (2) to provide an after-the-fact justification of the War Measures Act.

The most obvious reason is that the government members believed the FLQ was a sufficiently large force as to pose a serious threat to democratic institutions. Cabinet ministers Jean Marchand and Gerald Pelletier both estimated that FLQ membership numbered as much as 3,000 and was well armed with stolen arms and dynamite.

However, it was more than obvious after the crisis that the FLQ was an extremely small organization, if any organization ever existed.

Even kidnap victim James Cross believed the crisis "was a case of six kids trying to make a revolution."

The history of the FLQ also indicates that it never possessed the power Marchand and Pelletier believed it had.

If it can be assumed that they were not stupid enough to actually think the FLQ had the ability to overthrow the Quebec government and bring about the "revolution" which Drapeau feared so much, then it can only mean that federal government wanted to conclusively discredit Quebec separatists.

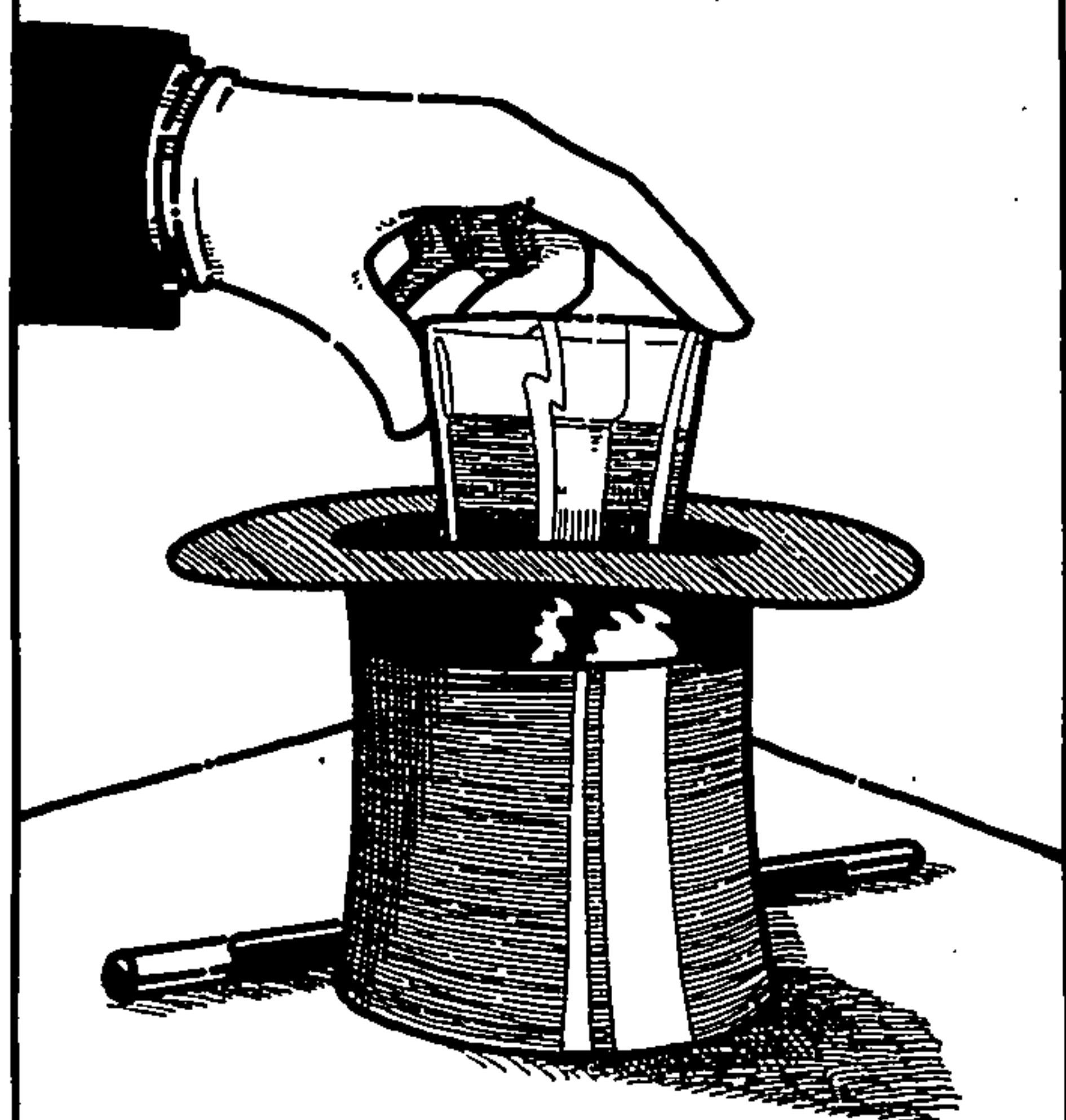
This can only be assumed to be the motive behind the War Measures when the actual results of the suspension of civil liberties are taken into account.

When the act was proclaimed at 4 a.m. Oct. 16, more than half of the eventual 400 arrests took place within 12 hours. The quick action by the Montreal police would seem to indicate that arrest lists had already been prepared and a great deal of advance preparation had been done.

While the act outlawed the FLQ and its supporters, those who were arrested were more often than not separatist sympathizers. Despite newspaper headlines referring to the detainees as "FLQ sympathizers" and "suspected terrorists," more than 90 percent of those arrested were released without any charges being laid.

Those who were released consisted of a mixture of journalists, academics, stu-

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**OTTAWA [CUP]**—Ten years ago, the federal and provincial governments committed themselves to equal access to post-secondary education to all students, and to preserve the quality of that education.

Today some governments say the same things, if not so audibly, by their actions betray a different story.

Financial barriers are reducing the participation rate of many young people attending universities and colleges, and in many provinces the absolute numbers of students are declining for the first time in more than two decades, despite the fact that more students will be leaving high school every year until 1983.

And governments aren't even guaranteeing a quality education for students who are still financially able to participate in the system. Grants per student are dropping in some provinces.

Cutbacks in post-secondary education funding, along with cuts in the financing of other social services, are a major feature of most provincial budgets for the coming year.

The cutbacks manifest themselves in different forms in

## Back to the Dungeon of Ignorance

different provinces: tuition increase in the Prairies and the Atlantic, major layoffs and cuts in the number of courses and facilities in Ontario, a drop in education quality in British Columbia and differential fees for international students in Quebec.

Universities and colleges are faced with rising costs, and deal with them either by receiving continued support from the government, increasing students' tuition fees, or cutting back to reduce the costs.

Much of the problem is rooted in the federal-provincial cost sharing agreement for post-secondary education that ties federal spending to a percentage of personal income tax. If provinces are to maintain education and other social services in the face of rising costs, they must do so without any extra help from the federal budget, unless taxes rise.

When provinces allocate their own budget, the easiest cutbacks to institute are those in the social services. So

government is not supporting educational standards and accessibility—aid programs are inadequate, and grants per student are not keeping up with the rise in the price index.

Universities and colleges look next to tuition fee increases—tuition rose from 11.6 per cent of total operating income for Canadian universities in 75-76 to 13.5 per cent in 76-77.

And tuition increases are planned for all three Prairie provinces in the fall. In Alberta, a 10 per cent hike will follow a 25 per cent increase last year. Saskatchewan may index tuition to inflation, after increases of nine and ten per cent in the last two years. University of Manitoba students can expect their third increase in as many years.

Students in Ontario and B.C. faced 10 and 25 per cent increases respectively last year.

Atlantic students may face undetermined increases next year, and perhaps for each year in the next six.

The remaining option open to universities is cutting—cutting faculty and staff salaries, and numbers of courses and faculties offered, increasing class sizes, decreasing floor space, and cutting support services, like libraries, cafeterias and residences.

While universities and colleges in most provinces have had to trim in one place or another, Ontario and Manitoba institutions will face some of the more drastic cuts in the coming year.

In Manitoba, a tuition increase of as much as 18 per cent won't stop "traumatic" cuts at the University of Manitoba, according to its administrative president. The university's 40 budgeting units have been asked to cut 1978-79 presents to 97 per cent of present budgets, despite increases in costs of more than 15 per cent. And the university may have to eliminate some faculties or schools.

The Ontario government announced Feb. 20 grants that fall \$26 million short of the amount required "just to maintain the system" of universities in that province.

The provincial government decision ignored the recommendation of its own advisory board on post-secondary education, the Ontario Council on University Affairs, which recommended a 9.5 per cent increase rather than the final figure of 5.7 per cent.

The funding shortfall at the University of Toronto could

mean a five per cent decline in the living standard of faculty and staff, larger classes, fewer courses and a slash in research projects. Many course cutbacks have already been announced.

At York University, 300 part-time faculty may be laid off to make up an estimated budget shortfall of \$4 million. Ryerson Polytechnical Institute will have to cut more than \$3 million, which could mean laying off as many as 90 full-time staff. The Ryerson administration recently instituted an 11 p.m. curfew to save operating monies.

At the Universities of Ottawa and Waterloo, residence rents are increasing 16 and 13.2 per cent respectively.

At Carleton University, the administration will restrict enrolment in five professional faculties to maintain academic standards and cope with space and staff shortages. Although the university's library is the worst in the province, cutbacks will reduce its \$4 million budget to \$3.6 million.

At the University of Windsor, courses will be dropped. At Trent University, there is a serious crowding problem.

The list goes on and on. The cutbacks are part of a drive on the part of the government to balance the provincial budget in four years, the Premier Bill Davis predicts "more difficult" times for the following year.

## Canadians Begin Waking Up

**OTTAWA [CUP]**—Canadian churches, labour unions, student organizations and non-

governmental agencies plan to pull their money out of banks loaning money to South Africa

or its state-owned corporations over the next few months.

Representatives of Canada's major churches, the Canadian Labour Congress, the Canadian Union of Public Employees, the National Union of Students and Third World development agencies kicked off a national campaign March 21 in Ottawa to urge Canadians to take their money out of banks that deal with apartheid.

The representatives explained the groups had taken the decision only after "several years of patient negotiations" with the banks, when it became obvious they were totally unwilling to justify or even disclose their dealings with the racist South African government.

"The Canadian banks will respond only if the Canadian public becomes informed of the intolerable conditions of the black majority in South Africa...and when they learn their money is being used to support racism through our Canadian banks," one spokesperson explained.

"The argument that bank loans create a better life for blacks is without foundation... far from breaking down apartheid, loans have gone hand in hand with even greater violence and repression against blacks," said a church representative.

The CLC, CUPE, and NUS

have all started removing their funds from the Royal Bank of Canada, the Bank of Montreal, the Toronto-Dominion Bank and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

CUSO, the Canadian University Services Overseas, will give its banks until June 16 the second anniversary of the Soweto violence, to change its policies or it will take its \$11 million annual account elsewhere.

The organizations are urging the members and all Canadians to put their funds in credit unions or Caisse Populaires rather than deposit funds in the banks.

The student spokesperson, Mauril Belanger of the University of Ottawa, said \$1.5 million in student organization funds has been withdrawn, and that at least 10 more student unions and the national student travel service were investigating removing their combined annual cash flow of \$4.6 million.

Belanger said NUS expected more campuses to follow, and said NUS estimates that campus student unions place at least

"\$50 million with the banks and similar financial institutions each year."

The annual campaign opening was marked by demonstrations in Halifax, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton and Vancouver.

Pickets in Regina handed out more than 4,500 pamphlets in front of the main offices of the Bank of Montreal, the Bank of Nova Scotia, the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce and the Toronto-Dominion Bank.

According to one picket: "Today was a successful first step for a longer campaign. Hundreds of people now know something about what their banks are doing. I was surprised at the good reception we received from many people on the street. Many were honestly shocked at the amount of money their bank loaned to these countries."

Public campaigns in Europe and the United States have been successful in forcing banks to refuse loans to South Africa until apartheid is abolished.

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dents, labour leaders, professionals and white-collar workers. The one common denominator was that they were all members of Quebec's democratic left; they were separatists and they were NDP.

The thought of NDP members, also democratic socialists, being arrested in other parts of Canada would probably alarm most Canadian citizens, but there was a prevailing belief among the Canadian population and the Montreal, Quebec and Cana-

dian governments in 1970 that separatists were by definition terrorists.

Many times in his political career Trudeau made this equation. To him, to be a separatist was to be a terrorist. And he has obviously made the elimination of separatism his major political goal.

Despite the fact that the PQ is a democratically legitimate political party, a large number of federal politicians believed, and still believe to this day, that the PQ was responsible

for the political terrorism which plagued Quebec in the 1960's.

Once the equation is made between the FLQ and the PQ, it was very simple for the federal government to justify the incarceration of separatist citizens. In fact, many political cartoons of the time did not blame the FLQ for Laporte's assassination, but depict the tragic event as the responsibility of separatism as a whole.

If the discrediting and

elimination of the separatist movement was the objective of the federal government's implementation of the War Measures, then it succeeded in the short run. PQ party membership decreased dramatically in the months following the crisis and it did indeed appear as if separatism was finished as an effective political force in Quebec.

The total effects of the crisis may never be known. A number of PQ supporters now admit their belief in separatism

was strengthened when the federal Liberals suspended civil liberties. Other Quebecers adopted federalism permanently.

The events of that October were admittedly the most tragic in Canada's 110-year history, but until government documents are revealed, most Canadians will just never know what actually occurred in that dramatic month.



# V.D.

## Some straight talk from Julius Schmid

The purpose of this advertisement is to educate you about venereal diseases. If you think this subject is no concern of yours, we'd like to point out that V.D. has reached epidemic proportions in Canada. It cuts across all age, income, social and educational groups. A conservative estimate is that between 500,000 and 1 million Canadians suffer from V.D.

What we're going to do in this advertisement is to tell you in plain, simple language about three

of the most prevalent venereal diseases in Canada today. What the symptoms are, the various stages of the diseases and most important of all, what you can do to prevent infection.

Now, if in the course of reading this advertisement, you suspect you might have some of the symptoms described, consult your physician immediately. The treatment is confidential and if caught early enough the disease can be easily treated.

### GONORRHEA

This particular disease has become rampant due to possible changing social and sexual attitudes. Despite the most advanced treatment methods medical science has been unable to check the spread of this condition.

#### STAGE I

Symptoms generally appear from two to six days after exposure to the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, however, up to 20 percent of men and as high as 80 percent of women show no symptoms at all. In the male, the usual signs are pain when urinating and a discharge of pus from the penis. Women are likely to experience burning during urination, a yellowish vaginal discharge, abnormal menstrual bleeding, and swelling or abscess of the Bartholin's glands at the mouth of the vagina. (Symptoms of oral and anal infection may include, in the throat, a burning sensation, and, in the rectum, burning and itching, persistent urge to defecate, and a bloody discharge).

#### STAGE II

If allowed to progress untreated, gonorrhea can produce severe inflammation of the pelvic organs; blockage of the Fallopian tubes and sperm ducts and thus sterility; gonorrheal rheumatism or arthritis; inflammation of the heart valves; even blindness, particularly in newborn babies.

Up until a few years ago, penicillin was the standard treatment method, but today, several penicillin-resistant strains of the disease have appeared and other, stronger drugs—tetracycline, spectinomycin, ampicillin, amoxicillin—must sometimes be used. Cases in which pelvic inflammatory disease has developed may also require hospitalization.

### SYPHILIS

First of all let's make one thing clear: you can't pick up syphilis from lavatory seats or public drinking fountains. Syphilis is transmitted only through sexual intercourse.

#### STAGE I

About three weeks after sexual relations, a lesion called a chancre (pronounced "shanker") develops at the site—usually the genitals or mouth—and nearby lymph nodes become enlarged. The chancre itself disappears within four to six weeks.

#### STAGE II

If syphilis is left untreated, more lymph nodes eventually become enlarged and a spotty red rash appears over most of the body. During this stage, fever, weight loss, general weakness, loss of appetite and headaches are typical. After several months, the rash subsides and syphilis enters a latent period lasting months or even years.

#### STAGE III

**Blindness, insanity, impotence, heart disease.**

Children born to syphilitic mothers are also infected. The earliest sign is sniffing, after which sores appear on the skin and the mucous membranes, and the disease starts to progress as in adults.

If caught early enough, syphilis can be easily treated with penicillin. Other antibiotics such as tetracycline, erythromycin, or chloramphenicol are also used.

### GENITAL HERPES

This sexually transmitted disease was almost unknown until the late sixties. About 95 percent of all cases are due to infection with herpes simplex virus II, a virus affecting only the genital areas; while another 5 percent result from infection of the genital area with herpes simplex I, the cold-sore virus.

#### STAGE I

In women, tiny, painful blisters resembling oral cold sores appear on the labia, cervix or anus. Symptoms in men include similar lesions on the penis or anus, accompanied by burning urination and watery penile discharge. Fever is a possibility in both sexes. Within a day or so the blisters break, then form round, grey-white patches which generally heal spontaneously within two weeks. This may be the end of the problem, or genital herpes may reappear periodically as cold sores often do.

#### STAGE II

A possible serious complication: recent studies suggest that herpes II may play a role in the development of cervical cancer. The virus is reported to be present in 36 percent of cervical cancer patients, and parts of the herpes II virus have been extracted from cervical cancer cells. Because of this, women who've been infected should be especially careful to have regular Pap tests.

No totally effective cure for herpes exists. While some gynecologists paint the infected area with gentian violet, others maintain this treatment doesn't work. However, a promising new antiherpes drug, adenine arabinoside (Ara-A) is being tested and may soon be approved for general use.

### AND HOW TO PREVENT CONTRACTING THEM.

There are only two methods of avoiding the risk of contracting V.D.

1. Refrain from sexual relations.
2. Use a prophylactic during intercourse.

Use of the prophylactic is the only method officially recognized and accepted as an aid in the prevention of transmission of venereal disease. Besides being a disease preventative, prophylactics are one of the oldest and more effective means of birth control known and the most popular form used by males.

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**SHEIK** *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Regular (Non-Lubricated)*. The popular priced, high quality reservoir-end rubber prophylactic. Rolled, ready-to-use.

**NuForm** *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Sensi-Shape (Non-Lubricated)*. The "better for both" new, scientifically developed shape that provides greater sensitivity and more feeling for both partners. Comes in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

**EXCITA** Gently ribbed and sensi-shaped to provide "extra pleasure for both partners." Sensitol lubricated for added sensitivity. Also in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

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## STROKERS BOX



by ARTHUR J. FRECHETTE AND DEGENERATES

Big news of the week were the Matte Residence Council elections. The winner, and next year's president, is Sheila Barks, with the vice-president being Neil Lafieve. It looks like Res. Council is going to be strong for another year. Good luck in 78-79.

The Girls Hockey Team finished their season last week with a perfect record over six games which included four shutouts. While all the team were not present for the finals (notable in their absence were Glenna, Shiela and others) the girls had a great time. That is except for a minor collision between "Crash" Theriault and the side boards. But the harder head proved out and she was back in action in no time.



Things were quiet in Res. over the Easter Holiday. I hope everyone had a good time and returned safe and sound except for the zips which soon will be appearing due to that dread disease "Consumption Excessivess Chocolatis". They say soap and water is the best thing, but don't believe it; it tastes terrible.

Three weeks left in the year before **THE END**. Then you can stop worrying about school: essays, exams and worry about real things: work, U.I.C. benefits, summer holidays. Things have to get better. (WHY??-HOT STUFF) Because it's too depressing to think of relying on a damn bird (Parrot variety) for next year's finances.

M.C., our president of french vice, is still laid up at home. Hopefully, she'll soon be well and back on her feet. Beautiful and sexy vice-presidents are hard to find: no offense "Black Jack".

Well troops, count the days off; it'll soon be over, and all too soon for some. Winter over, spring is here along with all its symptoms: overdue essays, final exams and choking season.

See you next week:

Thought for the week:

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"EVERYTHING IN SPORTS"

# The Need For New Businessmen A Word to Sudbury 2001

by Clive Griffith The Chaplain's Corner

In the North America, big business is the most influential institution in the whole power structure. In the 500 largest industrial corporations, you will find power in its heaviest concentration. They account for 65 per cent of North America's sales of industrial goods and 80 per cent of the profits, most of them organized in labour unions which operate like business unions that work hand in hand with management. These huge corporations are theoretically democratic institutions responsible to their shareholders. In fact they answer to no one but themselves.

In light of the above, we need a way to make today's businessmen trust in people instead of huge profits. Big Business has succeeded in making man redundant and an appendage to the system. Man has become a means to serve an end. So the end justifies the means. It is very much like indulging in injustice to reach justice and like advocating slavery to reach freedom. Ironically enough, one's education is supposed to prepare you to face society, or to participate in a changing society, but it only helps those who are predestined by the educational system to be successes. In other words, those that don't fit into the narrow realm of the educational system might as well not go to university at all.

Don't get me wrong, Education is the greatest thing that can happen to a person so long as it is not authoritarian and repressive. No one can say he or she is liberally educated unless one is forced to think about the nature of education.

Millions of people just tighten bolts, read dials and decide whether to make the new detergent red or yellow. But these people also think and, given a chance, will produce ideas that will make a significant change in society. The system does not encourage thinking. Thinking violates institutional norms. It threatens some people's status. So the bureaucracy imposes sanctions: Little ideas are tolerated and big ones are suppressed.

What is urgently needed today in all this economic frustration and murder is a new climate, a new corporate culture that will have people as its first priority instead of organizational charts.

Can this environment be created? I guess it exists in small degrees in some organizations. But this is tantamount to insignificance. Men who have nothing to offer but hierarchy and status will fight the death to keep what they've got. We ask whether a generation of businessmen can strip themselves of old habits. Can businessmen learn to listen to society and, with people create new kinds of structures? Will the Sudbury 2001 Economic conference be able to produce such a climate? Sudbury

2001 will have to remember that the best road to success and, maybe, the only one is to make enterprise and technology serve man better. Can Sudbury 2001 spread this notion? We will wait and see. If businessmen want to pick up

the contract, the success (and, I may pray, the morality) will take care of itself. In any case, it's a legacy worth working for. Can businessmen really create this new economic climate or will the people have to do it? ●●●●

## The Second Take

by BARBARA DINGWALL

The man in the flowing, white robes said, "It was nice seeing you, Barbara," as I left St Mark's Chapel before the Thorneloe Easter duck dinner. In four years, I have not been a frequent visitor to St. Mark's, although I sometimes hear its organ from my room.

I don't call myself a christian. I'm certainly not a church-goer. Funnily enough, I know a number of church-goers I certainly don't consider christians. But then "christian" is pretty hard to define or live up to when you're a fallible mortal.

The reason I don't attend church services any more is that I usually can't sit through them. It's not particularly because I'm a guilt-ridden sinner. It's not because I find the services boring. (After all, there are people to watch, music to listen to, songs to sing, and you can even change your position, on cue.) The reason I don't go is I get angry at the contradictions I see. Neither do I believe all the people in attendance know what they're doing there.

I've been to a few churches where rituals are played down. They are people places. When it comes to swinging thuribles, clanging bells, revering objects, standing, sitting, amen-ing on cue, you can count me out. Symbolism, rituals and the seeming awe and majesty of the service directors leave me cold. That is not the point of the church, though it is its most visible part.

Mind you, I did enjoy your sermon, Clive. It was the best, good sense I'd heard in ages, and it came from the heart. It was a look to the future and people's potential for helping people. Instead of reminiscing over the past, people should help those who are suffering today or may need help tomorrow. On Easter day, Jesus' followers looked for him in the sepulchre. But he was one step ahead of them. He had arisen and left to do some good, leading the way for his followers. If his followers aren't prepared to accept this Easter message and do as he did, they've missed the point.

The church's principles are great. They're even better if put into action. But to me, there is one great contradiction within the institution: although the church, or some sectors of it, is increasingly advocating a dynamic plan of action to truly help people, facilitate social change and eliminate injustice, it still clings to ancient ritual, ceremony and texts, making it foreign and endurable rather than appropriate to modern needs. Some elements of the service are often rattled off. If you're repeating with the principal player, you hardly have time to catch your breath, let alone think about (or sometimes decipher) what you're repeating so mechanically. Some texts (I won't even mention hymns) are so outdated and inappropriate they make me want to laugh, or at least grimace, rather than participate.

The atmosphere is stifling. I did not break the unwritten rules but I would've liked to have spoken back from me, not the book, and applauded after the sermon. In mid-service, Clive shook hands with all members of the audience, saying "christ is risen", having asked each person to reply: "He is risen indeed", as a personal Easter greeting. With two exceptions, everybody came up with the solicited response. One exception was a rather disinterested, little girl; the other was yours truly. Since I have a mind of my own and a knowledge of the English language, I came up with the startlingly new and radical answer: "Indeed, he has risen." Big deal.

The point is, the traditional church service does not encourage individuals to have a mind of their own. Instead, it provides a comfortable, familiar refuge. Comforts are comforting. For some, the service is one of their few comforts and refuges, no questions asked, no need to ask any questions. For others, years of unthinking responses and repetition have drilled them on what the church is about. Period. Little is carried over into their active lives. The church does not help in the individual's self-development, since it tends to the flock. The church's method of teaching, or attempting to teach, with the exception of the rare good sermon, is so uninspired that many people do not/cannot live the life recommended by the institution.

In church, you were taught to sit still. You remember hard seats, sore knees, interminable services on sunny days. You remember the relief to get outside and breathe again. Why can't you breathe and participate inside? Why must you leave yourself at the door to be picked up an hour later?

Given these feelings, if I am at all average or reflective of others, how can the church expect to have dynamic, motivated, individually strong people doing its work, when it continually stifles/turns off the people it needs? ●●●●



# What's Happening?



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**RECOLTE DU TABAC 1 MI  
JUILLET A LA MI SEPT.**

Representants de la Culture du Tabac - Sud Ouest Ontarien. Edifice des Classes C-309 Mercredi 5 avril, 13h30 a 15h30. Avertissez le Centre de Main D'Oeuvre sur Campus - Salle G-3 avant le 31 mars.

## THE WET-HEAD AIN'T DEAD

The Laurentian University Synchronized Swimmers invite the public to the annual show on Thursday, April 6th, at 1:00 p.m. at the physical education center. This year's theme is "Take a Trip Around the World." Free Admission.

## Hear Ye Hear Ye Hear Ye

For those wishing to get involved in the Sudbury community and do their part to help people in need, think about enrolling in the 1978 Telecare Training Course. Sessions will run from April 5th to June 7th, Knox Presbyterian Church, 73 Larch St., Sudbury. Don't be shy! We need new volunteers!

## I.S.O. NOTICE

The general membership meeting scheduled to take place on Friday March 31st will now be held on Friday April 17th at 7:30 p.m. in the Senate Chamber - 11th Floor of the Library Tower. All members are urged to attend as elections will take to select an executive for the academic year 1978-1979. A social will follow the meeting in the I.S.O. Office, 101 Married Students' Residence.

## THE RETURN OF THE SON OF WILEY'S BAKES AGAIN!

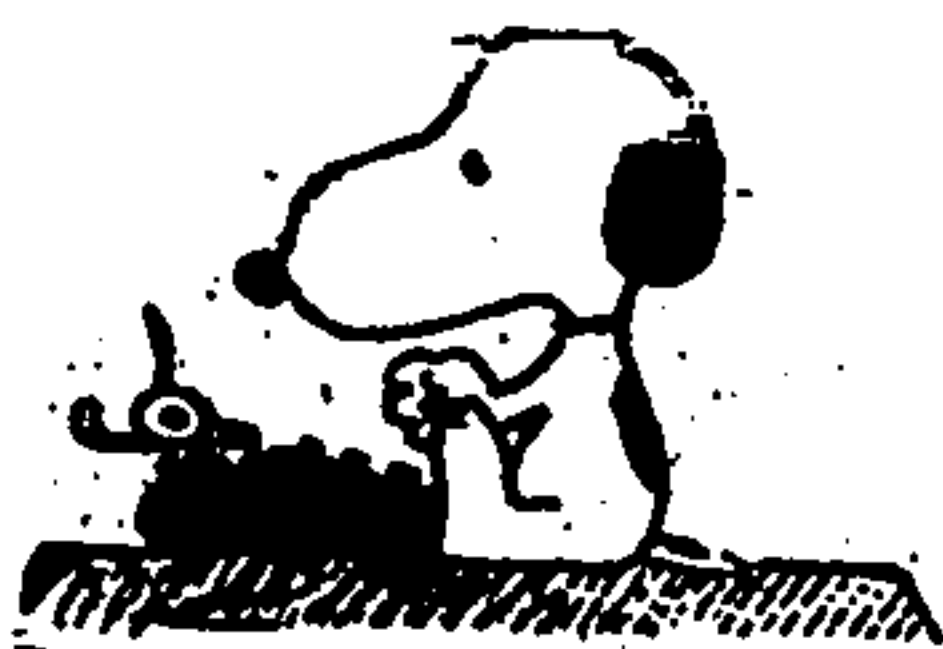
Wiley's offers two attractions to those attending this week: baked goodies and Neil Lefave & Friends.

Rice Krispie squares and other treats will abound, as will cider, coffees, teas, and hot chocolate as per usual.

And if you haven't seen Neil Lefave and the girls before, this will be your last chance this year. C'mon out-you won't regret it.

Many thanks to Bruce Laidley/nos remerciements sinceres a Michel Dallaire et Nic Bouffard, who played us some excellent music last time.

See you this Sunday-doors open at 8:00, music at 8:30.



ESSAYS typed with care. Reasonable rates. Phone any time. Mrs. Ruth MacDonald. 675-6126.

## NOTICE OF MEETING

There will be an SGA MEETING in the SENATE CHAMBERS at 5:00 p.m. This is the Change-over Meeting for the new Council, so here is your opportunity to see who will be representing you next year. Featured at the meeting will be the President's Report from Pat Legris. This is his summation of the past year's events and it promises to be exciting. Hope to see you there.

## NEWS FROM ST. MARK'S CHAPEL THORNELOE COLLEGE

Sunday, April 2, 1978 (1st Sunday after Easter) Sung Mass at 5:30 p.m. Guest preacher will be Professor Brian H. Kaye of the Department of Physics and Astronomy.

Sunday, April 9, 1978 (2nd Sunday after Easter) Sung Mass at 5:30 p.m. Guest preacher will be the Rural Dean of Sudbury, the Rev. Jack Crouch of Copper Cliff Anglican Church. This will be the last Sunday worship service for the 1977-78 Academic Year.

## THIS WEEK'S STAFF BOX

Should destiny be organized enough to put this before your eyes prior to 5:00 p.m., you might be interested in knowing that Lambda is holding its editorial elections at that time. The two candidates for the position of editor for the year 1978-79 are Phil Popovich and James Weaver.

Anyone is welcome to attend the election, but voting is restricted to those who presently members of Lambda Publications (i.e. those who have worked on three or more issues this year).

This week's production was brought to you by: (in no particular order) Beri-beri Baloney, Marbles Dingwall, Wart Frechette, Erika Burp, Adieu Massena, Won't Bradley, Tur Moyle, John "unemployed/able" Laurin, Botch Mayonasian, Live Griffith, Terror Ursaki, Grumpy Weaver, Cleo Sandbag, Boring Lebland, and PAT LEGRIS.

Lambda is located on the Laurentian University campus in Room G-1, Student. Call 675-1151, ext. 653 before 5:00 p.m.

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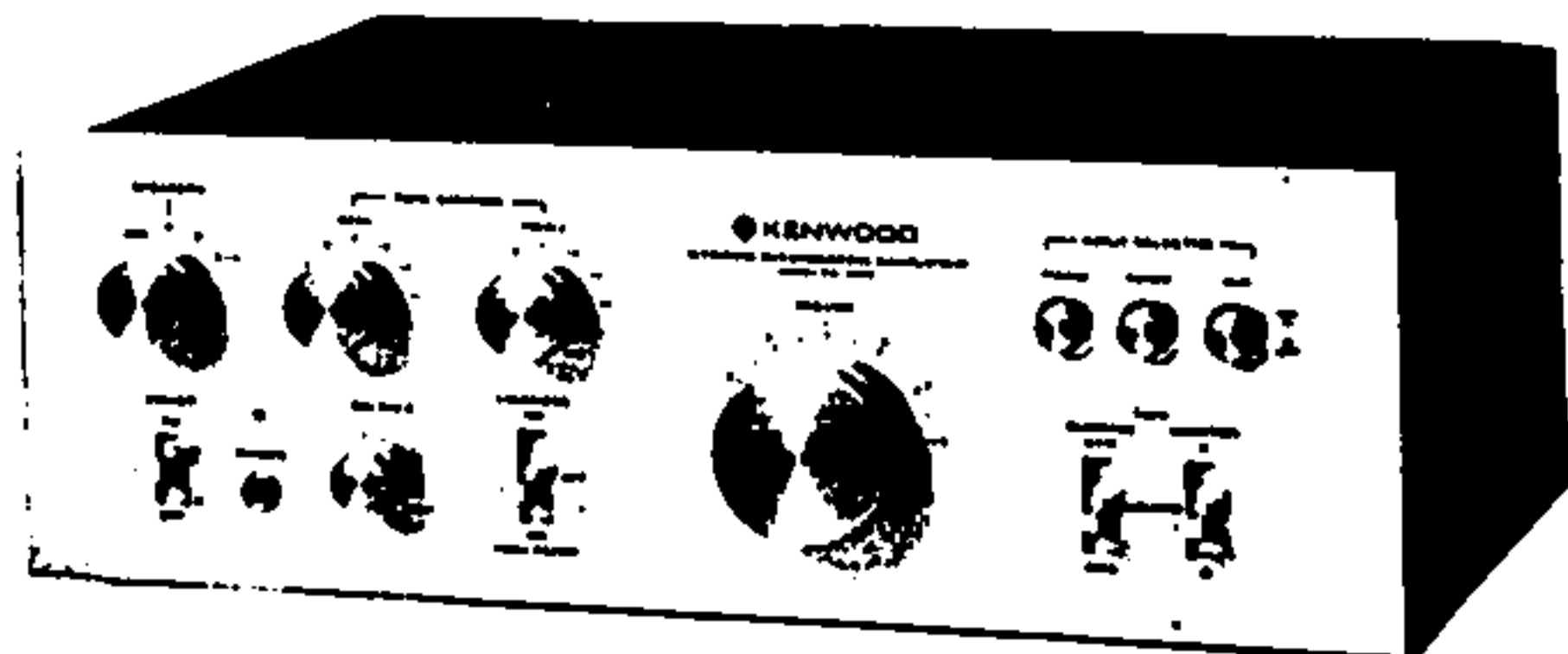


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